

The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 363.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

EXTRACT FROM
"CHAMBERS' JOURNAL,"
26TH AUGUST, 1882.

AN Exhibit at the Exhibition of "Means and Appliances for the protection of Human Life" which appeared to have the merit of novelty as well as efficiency, was that consisting of LIFE SAVING GARMENTS. Most Dresses of this kind are of a cumbersome and unsightly description, such Garments in fact as no one would from choice carry about with him. But here we saw GREAT COATS, LADIES' JACKETS, &c., cut in the latest Fashion too, so skillfully furnished in the Linings with little Cylinders of Cork, that their presence was quite undetected until pointed out.

People in the Habit of Yachting or who are engaged in an occupation which brings them into daily chance of falling into the water would do well to make further enquiries relative to this useful adaptation of the life-belt principle. The Manufacturers are Messrs. WENTWORTH & Co., of 12, Museum Street, London, W.C.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG,
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
who have a large assortment of these LIFE SAVING GARMENTS FOR SALE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1883. [296]

Insurances.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq.,.....LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,
Lo YOK MOON, Esq.,.....CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.,

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 200,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., Wm. MEYERIN, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.,

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [83]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

Intimations.

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [5]

F. D. GUEDES.

WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 5, D'AGUIAR STREET.

HAS always on hand a large assortment of CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at Moderate Prices.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1882. [66]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS.

AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [14]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from W. GILDER, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, No. 129, Spring Gardens (Queen's Road East),

TO-MORROW,

the 30th day of March, 1883, at TWO P.M., THE WHOLE OF HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Consisting of—
DINING, DRAWING, and BED ROOM SUITES.
A COTTAGE PIANO.

Also,
Complete OUTFITS for PHOTOGRAPHERS, from Ross, Dallmeyer, Salomon Voighlander, Mayler, and Elliot.

TERMS—Cash.

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1883. [224]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. FRIEDRICH HEINRICH HOHNKE to sign our Firm from this date.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1883. [201]

NOTICE.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

DURING my absence Mr. STEWART MUNN MCLEISH will SIGN my Name Per Procuration.

Wm. CRUICKSHANK.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1883. [232]

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. WILLIAM BULLARD is appointed to Act as SUPERINTENDENT at this Station from TO-DAY.

By Order,

J. ENSTON SQUIER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1883. [227]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE and Mr. JOHN GORDON TALBOT HASSELL in our Firm has Ceased and it is Closed in Hongkong from This Date, Mr. DALRYMPLE being Authorized to Sign "In Liquidation in Hongkong."

BIRLEY & Co.

1st March, 1883.

MR. KENNETH DOUGLAS ADAMS and Mr. JAMES LYON PLAYFAIR SANDERSON are This Day admitted PARTNERS in our Firms at Canton and Hongkong.

BIRLEY & Co.

1st March, 1883.

MR. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE Acts as Correspondent of Messrs. BIRLEY & Co. here, and has commenced Business under the style of

BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & Co.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [169]

To be Let.

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1883. [7]

TO LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 Rooms) in Mosque Junction. The above has Gas and Water laid on, and immediate possession can be had.

For Particulars apply to

D. NOWROJEE, Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1882. [18]

TO LET.

THE UPPER FLOOR of No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, suitable for DWELLING or OFFICES.—Rent \$55.

OFFICE ON QUEEN'S ROAD.

Apply to

J. G. SMITH & Co.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1883. [217]

Intimations.

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.00.

This HOTEL is centrally situated, and within easy distance of the principal landing places.

J. COOK, Proprietor.

GUEDES & CO.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS.

D'AGUIAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS.

Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [14]

Intimations.

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING NEW AND IMPORTANT BOOKS.

Seebohm's Siberia in Asia.
Ledger's The Sun and its Planets.
Prof. Seeley's Natural Religion.
Froude's Short Studies, 4th vol.
Wilson's Chapters on Evolution.
Crane's Art and Taste.
Ruff's Guide to the Turf.
Famous Racing Men.
Mongredien's Wealth Creation.
Williams' Science in Short Chapters.
Turner's Studies in Russian Literature.
Hudson's Scamper through America.

JUVENILE BOOKS IN GREAT VARIETY.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS FOR CABINETS ONLY.

W. BREWER, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1883. [703]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING.

WITH A VIEW TO REDUCING OUR STOCK TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS WE ARE OFFERING FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

FANCY CHECKED DRESS MATERIALS.....@ 15c. PER YARD USUAL PRICE 25c.
INVISIBLE CHECKED Do.....@ 15c. do. do. 25c.
POMPADOUR DELAINES Do.....@ 20c. do. do. 65c.
ROUGH & READY SERGES Do.....@ 20c. do. do. 30c.
CHECKED MOHAIRES Do.....@ 30c. do. do. 45c.
TERRA COTTA & OTHER STRIPED SATINETTES.....@ 50c. do. do. 75c.
FANCY VELVETEENS.....@ 35c. do. do. 50c.

LADIES SHOES.....@ \$1.25 PER PAIR do. \$2.50.

LADIES SHOES.....@ \$1.50 do. do. \$2.50.

LADIES SHOES.....@ \$1.75 do. do. \$2.82.

N.B.—JUST OPENED A CASE OF ATKINSON'S SCENTS.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO., VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1883. [659]

"NOVELTY STORE."

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

SELLING OFF CHEAP.

NO SUCH OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED BEFORE.

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY from This Date, all the BOOKS in this "STORE" including those which may arrive during the month, will be disposed of at Published Prices, Charging Extra only the actual expenses incurred, such as, freight, insurance, &c., at current rate of exchange.

To avoid confusion, all the BOOKS selected shall not be delivered but forwarded together with a Memo of cost which if not approved, the BOOKS may be returned.

Also,

"KAISAR-I-HIND" CIGARETTES are now offered at 80 Cents per 100, in Handsome Crystallized Tin Boxes, for the above period only.

TERMS, CASH ONLY.

S. MEYERS, MANAGER.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1883. [28]

For Sale.

NOTICE.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!! SELLING OFF!!! AT CONSIDERABLY UNDER COST.

OUR Entire Stock of MILLINERY and DRESSERY GOODS, OPERA and EVENING CLOAKS, BALL DRESSES and COSTUMES, SILK & SATIN per Yard.

LADY'S CHEMISES and GOWNS, LINEN, MERINO, and COTTON STOCKINGS and SOCKS.

LINEN, LACE, and MUSLIN HANDKERCHIEFS, FICHUS, SILK and LACE CRAVATS, CORSETS, FRILLINGS and TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, &c., &c.

LADY'S and CHILDREN'S HATS and BONNETS.

FOR CASH.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1883. [233]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$23 per Case.

PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, and March, 1882. [8]

FOR SALE CHEAP.

SEVERAL GOOD PONIES, suitable for Hack, Carriage Ponies or Jumpers.

Apply to

R. FRASER SMITH, Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1883.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY.

NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1881. [458]

C. L. THEVENIN.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

HAS FOR SALE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE AND RED BURGUNDIES.

At MODERATE PRICES.

A Capital AMONTILLADO SHERRY.

Assorted LIQUEURS of the best quality.

BON BONS, FRENCH PRESERVES.

FRENCH BUTTER and CHEESE by Every French Mail, PERFORMERY, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1882. [6]

Intimations.

WANTED.

A SITUATION as CLERK, BOOK-KEEPER, or GENERAL ASSISTANT, by a young man who has had ten years experience in China and Japan. Speaks French, English, German, Italian and Japanese. Moderate Salary required. First-class references.

Apply to

B. C. A.,

Care of Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1883. [139]

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and late of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano-forte.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR GIUSEPPE PENATI, certificated Professor of Music of the REGGIO CONSERVATORIO DI MILANO, and Resident in Hongkong for over 7 years, gives lessons in Music, Piano, Harmony and Singing.

Signor PENATI is open for engagements as Pianist at Private Dancing Parties.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

Address—No. 8, PEEL STREET.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1883. [185]

MR. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co.

VARIETY STORE.

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [19]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

ON

TUESDAY, the 3rd April, 1883.

THE OFFICERS OF "THE BUFFS"

ASSISTED BY

LADY AMATEURS

WILL PLAY

CHARLES SMITH CHELTENAM'S

COMEDY IN THREE ACTS, ENTITLED

"A LESSON IN LOVE."

ORLANDO MIDDLEMARK.....Mr. B. HOLME.

Capt. FREEMAN.....Capt. NEWNHAM DAVIS.

HABLERBROOK.....Mr. H. SOMERSET.

Mrs. SUTHERLAND.....Mrs. BERNARD.

Miss LESLIE.....Mrs. WOODBINE.

Miss ANASTASIA WINTER.....Mme. CHERVAU.

BERRY.....

The String Band of the Regiment will play between the Acts.

The Proceeds of this Performance will be Divided amongst the Local Charities.

PRICE OF ADMISSION:

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS

OF
AERATED WATERS.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

RODICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THURSDAY O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

DEATH.

At the Sailors' Home, West Point, at 4 A.M., this morning, the beloved wife of J. R. WHITE, aged 36 years. The funeral will take place, leaving the Sailors' Home, at 4 P.M., to-morrow. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. [236]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1883.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MARSH, C.M.G., will retire from the heavy responsibilities of his high office in right royal style with all his blushing honors thick upon him. His Excellency has duly received the "hollow mockeries" in the shape of a deputation and an address, alluded to in these columns on the 24th instant, and we sincerely trust the honorable gentleman has been made perfectly happy by these somewhat unsatisfactory tokens of public appreciation and regard. That some manifestation would be made on the Administrator's retirement from a position in which, if he has not particularly distinguished himself, he has at least avoided Sir John Pope Hennessy's grave mistakes in interfering with local and personal interests, was a matter of certainty, and although custom has made the obsequious deputation and the stereotyped laudatory address somewhat "stale, flat and unprofitable," this was probably the readiest and perhaps the most graceful method that could have been adopted to show the usual courtesy towards the retiring officer. We have frequently expressed the opinion that Mr. Marsh was a well meaning and thoroughly deserving official, and we as frankly stated that in our belief he was sadly overweighted in his onerous position as Administrator. It appeared to us from his conduct of public affairs that he was not made of that stern stuff which is requisite for all rulers over their fellows, and his habit of leaving too much to the discretion of departmental autocrats, such as Mr. J. M. Price, showed a weakness which could only lead to grave errors. However, although the present administration of our local affairs has been marked during the past year by many serious blunders—most of them we think attributable to the bitter feelings of animosity existing between certain high officers of the Government and Governor Hennessy—we have little doubt that so far as Mr. Marsh is personally concerned, the effects of these impolitic measures will not prove permanently injurious to the best interests of the colony.

Public addresses are almost invariably taken as interesting notions; and that presented to Mr. Marsh this forenoon, in the name of the inhabitants of Hongkong, was no exception to the general rule. The

vigour displayed in every department of the honourable gentleman's government, the introduction of numerous measures of useful legislation, and the rapidity with which urgently required public works have been promoted and pushed forward, may possibly, as stated in the address, bear evidence of Mr. Marsh's "eminent capacity for affairs," but these as well as "the equal administration of executive authority"—whatever that may mean—dispensed by His Excellency without fear or favor and with a single minded regard to the public welfare, which has inspired all classes of the population with complete confidence in the firmness and justice of his rule, are mysteries which we do not pretend to understand. However, so long as all these wondrous things were comprehensible to the genius who concocted the address, and not offensive to Mr. Marsh himself, we can make ample allowance for the flights of fancy indulged in by our local champion compiler of meaningless verbosity; although we regret that his *panis* of fulsome praise did not stop within reasonable bounds.

It gives us much pleasure to heartily concur in the good wishes expressed towards Mr. Marsh as to his future career. We have no doubt whatever that in his capacity of Colonial Secretary he will prove invaluable to Sir George Bowen, and do the Colony good service. It was currently rumoured some time ago that Mr. Marsh shortly intended permanently retiring into private life. We hope this is not true, as the Colonial Government can at present ill afford to lose the assistance of such a thoroughly experienced officer. Indeed, although not impressed with his administrative capacity, we should rejoice to hear that Her Majesty's Government had shown their appreciation of Mr. Marsh's 35 years of faithful service by promotion to a higher appointment than his present one.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, March 28th.
ORGANIZATION OF POLITICAL POLICE
IN LONDON.

A corps of political police is being organized in London to watch agitators and secret Societies.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Eothen Mark Lodge will meet this evening, in Freemasons' Hall, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely.

AN Emergency Lodge of St. John, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, to-morrow evening, the 30th inst., at 8 for 8.30 p.m., precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

WITH regard to the anomalous position of marine officers in command of detachments of this corps on board ships of war, Mr. J. E. GORE, Q.C., M.P., writes:—"I was promised last session by the representative of the War Office in Parliament that the matter should be earnestly considered. In the coming session I shall take an early opportunity of eliciting from the Government what the result of that consideration has been."

A VERY curious riddle was propounded by the Chairman of the London and South-Western Company at a recent meeting of the shareholders. He stated that though the Company had carried 14,057 fewer first-class passengers than they did last year, their receipts under this head were only 171 less. On the other hand, though they carried 10,231 more second-class passengers, the receipts were less by 8245. There has been no alteration in fares. This is one of those things which, as Lord Dundreary would say, "No fellow can understand."

THE latest local publication is a very useful guide-book published by Mr. W. Brewer, bookseller, &c., of Queen's Road. This work, which is entitled "A Guide to Hongkong with a Short Account of Canton and Macao," will supply a long felt want, as it contains a vast deal of information which will prove useful to the permanent residents and invaluable to the traveller. During a hasty perusal of this interesting little book we noticed a good many trifling inaccuracies, which are probably owing to a rather hurried preparation, and will no doubt be rectified in a second edition. We shall review "A Guide to Hongkong" more fully later on; but in the meantime would suggest that a finer quality of paper and a more substantial cover would considerably increase its value and usefulness. A suitable work of this description should command an enormous sale.

We are glad to learn that the Canton-Kowloon telegraph line is progressing most satisfactorily towards completion. A telegram was received by Mr. Ho Amei from the working party yesterday evening stating that 1,602 poles covering a distance of over 67 miles had been erected.

CHUN AYUK and Leung Acheong, water hawkers, were up before Mr. Wodehouse this morning on a charge of unlawful possession of a boat and five baskets of coals, valued at \$4. John Roy P.C. 95, stated that at about 6 o'clock this morning he was on duty at the Praya East when he saw the defendants in a boat laden with coals. They were rowing towards the Praya but on seeing him they turned back. He got into a sampan and took them into custody. The first defendant said he bought the coals from the owner of a cargo boat, but does not remember the number of the boat. He was going to take the coals to Kowloon and came to the Praya to get a bowl of congee before going over. Defendants were fined £10 for unlawful possession, with the option of three months' hard labor. They gracefully retired into Hayward's sanctuary.

SEVEN members of the carpenter tribe were up before Mr. Wodehouse this morning on a charge of assaulting a fellow tradesman called Li Acheung. It appears that a house in Wanchai, occupied by Nam-tau and San U men, was the scene of a regular scuffle when the former countrymen cleared from the field of battle, leaving one of their pals, Li Acheung, all to himself. He bravely stood his ground against the San U fellows for a time, but numbers told against him, and, doubtless, as he meekly affirms, he would have been annihilated but for the timely arrival and assistance of a constable. There are no less than 100 San U and 50 Nam-tau men living in the house in question. The defendants, and also the complainant were bound over in the sum of \$10 each, personal recognisance, to be of good behaviour for the next 14 days.

WRITING on the Phoenix Park murders a writer in the *Overland Mail* observes:—"Even supposing that the actual murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke are brought to justice, the public mind will hardly be altogether at rest so long as the more influential promoters and instigators of assassination remain unknown. The ragged wretches huddled together in the Kilmainham Court-house may possibly have wielded the knives with which the deed was done, but they certainly did not purchase them; they tracked the doomed men, but some one else set them on the trail; they paid the blood-money to Kavanagh, but the gold never came from their empty purses. Who spoke the word? Who gave the necessary information? Who found the cash which, it seems, needful to stimulate Irish patriotism to the point of murder? These are the questions we should like to see answered; and perhaps they may be answered sooner than will be agreeable to some persons concerned."

SEVENTY pounds seems a rather large sum to spend in one year for tobacco in a workhouse. A member of the Chester Board of Guardians simply gasped for breath with astonishment when he was, the other day, told by the clerk, in answer to a question, that the sum named was yearly spent in the aromatic weed. The objecting guardian added that this was a great waste of public money, and he moved that it be discontinued. He himself had never smoked a pipe of tobacco all his life, and if he could do without it the paupers could also, and he should endeavour to get the supply stopped. "Unhappy paupers have few grains of comfort in their weary lives, and few gleams of comfort to cheer them on. Tobacco serves to soothe many an aching heart in the declining days of life, and no one feels the true blessing of a pipe like the poor inmate of a workhouse. We trust that the guardians of Chester will not take away the pauper's tobacco simply because it costs a few pounds, and because one of their number has managed to exist without blowing his cloud."

We read that a mammoth among safes has lately been constructed for the Government of the Argentine Republic. It is of iron boiler plates, half an inch thick, with air chambers and non-conducting cases, which make the thickness of the walls 5 in. It is 9 ft. 10 in. high by 15 ft. 9 in. wide. The doors are of steel, and can be made to open either by a key, which will go under a finger ring, a lock without key, opening by placing a dial at certain combinations of figures, or by an electric time lock, which unlocks itself at any time for which it is set. The last device would make an admirable foundation for a robbery and murder by some one who had watched the owner set the clock and lay in wait for him. But that would seem to be the only chance of getting access to its contents. The only other alternative—that of carrying the safe bodily off—is prevented by its enormous weight, just under 44,000 lbs., or close on twenty tons. As it would need a very strong revolutionist to carry it off, it may be regarded as one of the most permanent institutions of the country.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The above annual sports, postponed from Monday last, were held on the Cricket Ground yesterday afternoon. The weather was all that could be desired for an athletic gathering, being cool and pleasant. A large number of visitors graced the Stand, amongst whom we noticed His Excellency the Administrator, Mr. W. H. Marsh, and Mrs. Marsh, while round the field were collected little less than ten thousand spectators of all creeds and colors, the Celestial element predominating, who seemed to take a lively interest in the doings of the youthful athletes. The whole of the events were well contested, there being a large number of competitors who turned out demonstrating the popularity of athletics among the rising youth, of both sexes, of Hongkong. As was to be expected from the method of handicapping the various races in which he entered, G. Grimble won everything he started for with the exception of the hurdle race, which he lost through being fatigued with his exertions in the 100 yards and 250 yards races which took place a few minutes before the hurdle competition. Grimble's time in the 100 yards was given as 14.5 seconds, which is not bad for a boy of sixteen but we made it

15.2 seconds. The arrangements generally were very commendable, the management being better up to their duties than was the case last year. Methodical handicapping is doubtless a difficult matter where the abilities of so many have to be considered; at the same time, when we see the prizes going the same way, year after year, it appears to us that the interests of a few are better kept in view, in the handicapping department, than are the interests of the general body of the competitors. The management should take into consideration the fact that these sports were organized with the intention of bringing the boys of the various schools in the Colony into friendly rivalry in healthy outdoor sports, and are not intended as presentation "benefits" to a favoured few. There can be no doubt that the school sports would give more general satisfaction if the prizes were spread over a larger number of competitors, which, by judicious handicapping and penalising for previous wins, could easily be arranged.

The Band of the Richmond played selections during the afternoon and added greatly to the general enjoyment. At the conclusion of the sports Mrs. Marsh presented the prizes, the boys showing their appreciation of that lady's kindness by giving her three lusty cheers, and also favoring the Administrator in a like manner. The following are the events and prize-winners.

LONG JUMP.—Open to boys 13-16.—winner at last meeting penalised 6 inches—1st prize, paint box; 2nd prize, book. G. Costa, 15 ft. 3 in., first; B. Braga, 14 ft. 5 in., second. Four others competed.

HIGH JUMP.—Open to boys 9-13.—winner at last year's meeting penalised 3 inches.—1st prize, box of mathematical instruments; 2nd prize, book. M. Danenberg 3 ft. 9 in., first; F. Danenberg, 3 ft. 8 in., second. Seven others took part in the above contest. F. White also clearing 3 ft. 8 in., but as F. Danenberg made the better attempt at clearing an inch higher than White, he was awarded the second place and prize.

HIGH JUMP.—Open to boys 13-16.—winner at last meeting penalised 2 inches.—1st prize, book; 2nd prize, book. J. Leon, 4 ft. 6 in., first; B. Braga, 4 ft. 3 in., second. The jumping in this contest was of a very high class, the taker of the second prize being quite a mile of a fellow; the winner attempted 4 ft. 9 in. as an exhibition jump, but failed to get over the bar.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE.—Open to boys under 9 years of age.—1st prize, cup; 2nd prize, gold scarf ring. A. Rose, first; A. Morris, second. The winner ran in grand form for a youngster, and won by about ten yards.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE.—Open to boys 9-13; two yards start for each year.—1st prize, cup; 2nd prize, gold scarf ring. H. Arthur, scratch, first; N. Mahomed, 2 yards start, second. This was a gift for the scratch boy, who romped in first by half a dozen yards in the decent time of 13 seconds.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE.—Open to boys 13-16; two yards start for each year.—1st prize, cup; 2nd prize, mathematical instruments. G. Grimble, scratch, first; B. Braga, four yards start, second. The scratch man won anyhow in 14.5 seconds, (official time).

200 YARDS FLAT RACE.—Open to boys under 9 years.—1st prize, cup; 2nd prize, pencil case. A. Rose, first; A. Morris, second. The winner came in about twenty yards in front of his seven opponents in the good time of 32 seconds.

220 YARDS FLAT RACE.—Open to all boys under 16. Post entries. 1st prize, cup presented by His Excellency the Administrator; 2nd prize, gold scarf ring. G. Grimble, first; Mr. Mahomed, second. A. Costa, third. About forty competitors started the starter for the above event, and were handicapped in a very scratchy sort of manner. The result was never in doubt, as Grimble, who towered over his opponents, began to make up his leeway directly he got under weigh and went in front about sixty yards from home, winning easily in 28 seconds.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE.—Open to all girls under 12; two yards start for each year. First Entries. 1st prize, a stationery case; 2nd prize, pencil case. Miss Z. D'Almada, first; Miss A. Barney, second; Miss E. Stockwell, third. The handicapping in the above race was simply atrocious, the smaller girls being completely left out in the cold.

120 YARDS HURDLE RACE.—Open to boys 13-16; 3 yards start for each year.—1st prize, cup; 2nd prize, ink-stand. B. Braga, six yards start, first; G. Grimble, scratch, second; C. Remedios, 6 yards start, third. The winner negotiated the hurdles splendidly and won by more than his start.

120 YARDS HURDLE RACE.—Open to boys 9-13; 3 yards start for each year.—1st prize, cup; 2nd prize, pencil case. N. Mahomed, 3 yards start, first; H. Arthur, scratch, second. A large field faced the starter in the above event, the winner having much the best of Arthur in getting over the sticks, and coming in first by about four yards.

INFANTS' RACE.—Open to boys and girls under 6; 2 yards start for each year. Post entries. 1st prize, doll and prize, working for girls; 2nd prize, clock and prize, musical box for boys. Misses A. D'Almada and E. Barney were first and second in the girls' section; Masters L. D'Almada and E. Lopes occupying the premier positions amongst the boys. We noticed some tears being shed by a very diminutive maiden who came in with the fill end of the crowd, and this was not the only laughable incident connected with the children's race. There were some "big bums" about who added much to the general merriment and amusement caused by the special favorites to trot along.

QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE.—Open to boys 11-16; 2 yards start for each year.—1st prize, cup; 2nd prize, writing case. G. Grimble, scratch, first; G. Costa, scratch, second. This was another "benefit" for Grimble, who won with ridiculous ease in 63 seconds.

QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE.—Open to boys 9-13.—1st prize, cup; 2nd prize, writing case. H. Arthur, scratch, first; B. Sampson, 10 yards start, second. This was a hard run race, and though Arthur rapidly assumed a long lead he tired away to nothing in the last sixty yards and almost let up Sampson who came away at the rate of 100 yards from home and looked much like winning until within 20 yards from the tape when his bolt was shot. Arthur won by a couple of yards, but had Sampson been a little later in making his final sprint he must have won, his falling to suit home losing him the race.

THREE-LEGGED RACE.—Open to all boys under 16. Post Entries. 1st prize, \$4; 2nd prize, \$2. A. Sampson and J. Wallace first; D'Almada and Cordeiro second.

THE SHADY SIDE OF JOURNALISM.

Under the above heading our estimable morning contemporary of this date reproduces from a Norwich paper—our local oracle is evidently not quite sure whether it is the *Eastern Daily Press* or the *Eastern Daily News*—an article which originally appeared under the title "The Public Press." The following introduction, written in the Wyndham Street sanctum sanctorum, is, we willingly admit, one of the best specimens of "the shady side of journalism" we have yet come across:—"The article given (sic) below appeared in the *Eastern Daily Press* (Norwich) of the 15th February, and was called forth (sic) by a case in which Mr. Stanley, a solicitor, was charged with committing an assault upon a man named Burgess, publisher, and part proprietor (7) of a paper called *Daylight*. A number of articles had appeared in that (7) which paper reflecting (sic) on individuals, including the Mayor of Norwich, who was (sic) Mr. Stanley's father-in-law. Mr. Stanley, it seems, accused Burgess in the street and gave him a somewhat (sic) severe (7) horsewhipping. Upon (sic) this offence the magistrates inflicted the nominal penalty of 1s. without costs (sic) either side. The *Eastern Daily News* (7) think (sic) comments on the affair."

It seems a great pity that the *Hongkong Daily Press* has lately fallen into the pernicious habit of wandering from the truth on every subject it makes a pretence of dealing with. This system of disgraceful misrepresentation is, we are glad to believe, one of "the shady sides of journalism" solely confined to such noble minded organs of public opinion as our morning print. We are not acquainted with Mr. Edward Burgess, the editor and publisher of the Norwich newspaper, *Daylight*—"a man named Burgess" is the polished style of address applied by our refined contemporary to the Editor of *Daylight*—in fact, until we happened to read an account of the assault case referred to in the article under review in a London paper—the other day, we had no knowledge of his existence. However, we have good reasons for assuming that Mr. Edward Burgess is a gentleman, and were it otherwise we should still consider it a duty to defend any man who was publicly misrepresented in the vile and malicious fashion adopted by the *Daily Press* towards Mr. Burgess.

It would appear from the remarks we have quoted from the morning journal, that Mr. Burgess had committed a series of crimes against decency and good order, which placed him outside the pale of justice. Nothing could be more misleading or farther from the truth. In a certain issue of *Daylight*, the newspaper of which Mr. Edward Burgess is editor and publisher, some humorous verses appeared referring to the Mayor of Norwich. The allusions to this worthy public functionary seem to have excited the ire of a Mr. Joseph Stanley, a solicitor in the ancient city, and son-in-law of the Mayor. We rather admire Mr. Stanley, notwithstanding the very poor figure he cut in this particular case. If the Editor of *Daylight* had labelled the Mayor of Norwich, there can be very little doubt that Mr. Stanley would have promptly advised his father-in-law to seek redress at the hands of an intelligent jury of his countrymen. As this course was not adopted, it is reasonable to assume that the reflections on his worship the Mayor, contained in the verses published in *Daylight*, were not of a very serious character. At all events, Mr. Joseph Stanley, in pursuing his lawless course, took the law into his own hands by assaulting Mr. Burgess in the public street. The assault was not a serious one, although the doughty limb of the law had provided himself with a horsewhip for the special chastisement of the offending representative of the press, as may be guessed when the magistrates, after granting a summons against Mr. Stanley, decided that a fine of one shilling would satisfy justice. Mr. Burgess, who was not in any way injured by the stroke of the whip, dealt him by his valiant antagonist, obtained all the satisfaction he reasonably had hoped for from the colleagues of his worship the Mayor, and then the whole affair might have ended with advantage to all concerned.

The opportunity of posing before its readers as a protector of the valued privileges of the press—*an passant* we may observe that we have been unsuccessfully endeavoring for a long time past to find out what these valued privileges actually amount to—however, not contenting himself with the role of the *Daylight*, and accordingly the *Eastern Daily News* and the *Daily Press* blossomed forth with the article reprinted by our local *Estanullu Gazette*. The Norwich censor of the press does not favor us with anything particularly original in his high toned platitudes; in fact, his assertions that a free press is like the sun in its power, and that "it is to the moral and intellectual worth of the day of it is to the natural world" are simply meaningless gables. There are, however, one or two passages in the article which are not so innocuous as they first appear. The policy of "our local contemporary" during the latter half of Sir John Hennessy's government in Hongkong. The morning *Standard*, as well as our weak-kneed evening contemporary, will find food for bitter reflection in the following extract, especially in the last sentence, which we have italicized for their exclusive benefit:—"Every man of eminence expects to find himself, more or less, the object of hatred, and it may be correction, while he is prepared under such circumstances, to fight back with his fists and his pen. The people will endure much in this direction rather than have the liberties of the Press tampered with or abused. Nearly every town in England, however, is cursed with some one individual, or perhaps more, who exercises this freedom, not for the good of society, but for its injury. Such persons are generally ignorant, impudent, and unpeccious. They have nothing but themselves to serve. To secure their miserable ends, they care not what injury they do to society, what they inflict what mischief they cause, what feelings they outrage, or what principles they soil." The more high the position the more sacred the function, the more honored the office, the more dose and tender the relationship the finer the opportunity for stretching out a degrading touch. Bishops, deans, mayors, magistrates exist but to give occasion to the ghoul, defilement of these wretched scoundrels is certainly remarkable that in the nineteenth century such persons should find a place within the circle of social life, and that a strong public opinion does not, protesting their baseness, their depravity, and their mental and moral inferiority, demand that they should be made to bear their uncleanliness in solitude. But unfortunately this is always in society a sufficient amount of bad taste and morbid curiosity to ensure these people a certain amount of support. It should be understood, however, that their very baseness, their depravity, and their mental and moral inferiority, demand that they should be made to bear their uncleanliness in solitude.

PEOPLE WE MEET.

PARSONS.

The Sabbath is the Lord's Day and the Parson, the one day in seven when the latter in the name of the former may hurl forth his denunciations on all classes of people, from the sovereign to his humblest subject, without fear of contradiction, or action for libel, and his "cloth" protects him from assault as safely as a coat of mail.

Church of England people are usually more tolerant of their spiritual directors than their nonconformist brethren for two reasons, first, the sermon is, or ought to be, the shortest part of the service, and even the weakest apology for a discourse may be tolerated for ten minutes, and secondly, the congregation cannot get rid of their parson and appoint whom they please so easily as most of the dissenting bodies, who select their preacher by obtaining half a dozen or more "on approval" like articles from a store. In these religious *wagons* (the smaller the congregations the harder are they to please; the candidates' sermons are not evangelical, or are too short, his extemporaneous prayers are not eloquent enough, he chokes life, and wears a signet ring; parts his hair in the middle, and even more trivial failings are found sufficient to disqualify some embryo Spurgeon from the administration of a "little bettel" where the local "butter and baker and candlestick maker" form the legislative council. However, the lucky man they eventually appoint may "take it out" of his deacons and flock generally by covert allusions in his sermons to their various weaknesses in the matter of taste.

In the Established Church, on the other hand, the Bishop, generally, appoints the parson, and the latter, as the local "butter and baker and candlestick maker," is still often exemplified. Frequently, some nobleman or county, magnate, blessed with more children than he knows what to do with, uses his influence with the Bishop of the Diocese, and an inexperienced youth gets pitched into a position for which he is totally unfitted; and wears his congregation every Sunday with a milk-and-water concoction for a sermon, which he reads with difficulty from his hieroglyphical manuscript. The only consolation the friends of this choice specimen of a spiritual adviser have is that he is in a position where if he does no good he cannot do very much harm.

Again there is the energetic hard working curate who conscientiously discharges his difficult duties in one unhealthily and crowded city parish; he is seldom heard of outside his little world, and the amount of real good he does is only known to the poor and sick, whilst his self-denial and privations are only known to himself and his God.

There is also the easy-going country parson, who holds some "fat" living, and whose work is a complete sinecure; he has both inclination and leisure to attend all the "meets" in the neighbourhood, and enters with great gusto into the manifold amusements and pleasures of the life of a country gentleman.

We sometimes see the popular preacher, the rising man, who meteorically flashes out of obscurity and dazzles the world by the brilliance of his eloquence; or his successor, who is the sage of the hour, but is eventually eclipsed by some new religious fanatic, as his eloquence becomes rapid and his eccentricities fall on the ever changing appetites of his congregation.

Then we meet the ritualist, who by the cut of his garments and clean shaven face may at first glance be mistaken for a priest of the sister church in form; and outwardly, ceremonious, he is the most exact, and exacting, of rigid ecclesiastics, and no saint, however obscure, is forgotten on his particular day; and to misquote Ingoldsby—

"He is a man who never lets a gift depart."
[An English hymn about a gift depart?]

This priest is always a favourite with sentimental young ladies who, never tire of change and novelty. The church demands, according to these spiritual fathers, a large amount of the time and labors of the fair sex, and the diversity of occupation, offered to them, from attending prayers at 6 a.m. to embroidering slippers for its ministers, will always find plenty of devotees willing to save their souls by fashionable penance, or even if required to devote their lives to the service of the Church—as the wives of its ministers.

A strange specimen is the meek and mild parson, who has a comfortable parish in a select suburb, or village, where his congregation is composed principally of retired gentlemen and elderly spinsters; there is a lady organist, a lady choir leader, ladies sewing meetings, and a slating club for half a dozen poor people; it is a model village, and conservative with few new people; are acknowledged, and society has never changed. There are only two classes, the "quality," and the "quantity," or remainder. His Lordship has some difficulty in selecting a suitable pastor, who will not "remove the old landmarks," nor "stir up strife," so the Rev. Mr. Saffy is appointed. He is a passing fair, with finely chiselled features, possesses a melodious voice, is a gentleman by birth, though somewhat effeminate in appearance, and manner, sympathetic in conversation and a good listener, never offering an opinion or contradicting one, except when it is his duty to do so, and in quiet amusements which require neither physical nor mental exertion, he leaves all matters of church management to his church wardens, and so long as he does not read metaphorically upon his parishioners' sins he will be respected, and in due course, provided with a suitable wife, by the ladies in council, who will continue to exercise a proprietary interest in the domestic arrangements of the rectory. Sometimes we come across a rather educated intellectual man, who has taken the highest honours at his college, and who endures self mortification (as the Rev. Mr. Saffy would say) from the fact that he has no more than a B.A. from the University of Cambridge, and is therefore not eligible for a spiritual office. Still he is a man of letters, and he shines before men by his conversational powers, and his mental resources, and his books for comfort, and his years of depressing efforts and struggling to gain the sympathies of his bigoted and prejudiced congregation, who will not listen to him, and who treat him as the rule of his labour, and lastly, he is a man of letters, and he shines before men by his conversational powers, and his mental resources, and his books for comfort, and his years of depressing efforts and struggling to gain the sympathies of his bigoted and prejudiced congregation, who will not listen to him, and who treat him as the rule of his labour, and lastly, he is a man of letters, and he shines before men by his conversational powers, and his mental resources, and his books for comfort, and his years of depressing efforts and struggling to gain the sympathies of his bigoted and prejudiced congregation, who will not listen to him, and who treat him as the rule of his labour.

AN ADDRESS TO THE ADMIN-
STRATOR.

A number of gentlemen of influence and position, representing the various nationalities and interests of our cosmopolitan colony, waited upon Mr. W. H. Marsh, at Government House this forenoon, for the purpose of presenting an address to His Excellency, in recognition of the manner in which he had administered the government since the departure of Sir John Pope Hennessy twelve months ago.

The Hon. P. Ryrie, addressing the Administrator, said—Your Excellency, the pleasing duty has been assigned to me of presenting to you a numerous signed address from the community of this Colony. When I state that this has been a spontaneous movement on the part of all classes in the Colony, I state what is an absolute fact. I believe that I may be considered the oldest British resident in the Colony, and during the long period of my stay here I have taken part in a good many demonstrations of this kind, and I can truly say that I have never seen more anxiety displayed by the inhabitants to testify by their signatures the feeling they entertain of your high abilities as the Head of the Executive. The address as you will observe, is numerously signed by representatives of all nationalities, but there are still a number of gentlemen anxious to join in it who from press of time have not had an opportunity of doing so. With your kind permission these signatures can be appended hereafter. I shall now, with your permission, proceed to read the address:—

To His Excellency the Honourable William Henry Marsh, C.M.G., the Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong, &c., &c., &c.

SIR,—We the undersigned Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council, Justices of the Peace, Members of Professions, Merchants, Bankers, and Residents in Hongkong desire to convey to Your Excellency on the approaching termination of Your Administration of the affairs of the Colony an expression of our esteem and regard as well as of our sense of the admirable and effective manner in which you have discharged the duties of your high position.

The vigour which has been displayed in every department of your Government, the introduction of numerous measures of useful legislation, and the rapidity with which you have pushed forward the short period during which you have held office, make evident to us the eminent capacity for affairs which you possess, while the equal administration of executive authority dispensed by you without fear or favour and with a single minded regard to the public welfare, has inspired all classes of our mixed population with complete confidence in the firmness and justice of your rule.

You have made Government House the centre of social attraction by the liberal and graceful hospitality which has been accorded to the Community. We are pleased to learn that the Public Service of the Colony will not be deprived for some time to come of your valuable co-operation and that you will resume your former post as Colonial Secretary. We trust that when you leave us it will be on the occasion of your appointment to higher office under the Crown to which your long and able public career have so well qualified you.

With an assurance of our profound respect We have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servants, (Here follow the signatures).

Hongkong, March, 1883.

His Excellency read the following reply:—GENTLEMEN, The address which you have just presented to me on the occasion of the approaching termination of my administration of the government of this Colony is most gratifying to me and is highly prized as conveying the assurance that, whilst endeavouring strictly and impartially to carry out the important duties with which I have been entrusted, I have had the good fortune to secure the esteem and regard of so many persons representing all classes of the Community of Hongkong.

When I assumed, twelve months ago, the duties which I am now about to leave, I did not expect, at the end of my term of office to receive so flattering a testimonial nor could I have hoped that the impartial discharge of my duties would have received such general and, to me, acceptable public recognition.

Any success I may have had is in no small degree due to the hearty co-operation that I have at all times received from members of both Councils and from the members of the Civil Service generally. Without their aid my task would have been a much more difficult one than it has proved to be.

I beg to thank you all most sincerely for your kind wishes and to assure you that I have and shall always retain the highest appreciation of the honor you have conferred on me by presenting me with this address.

The deputation then dispersed.

PERJURY.

When a great and good and far-reaching and independent judge, one of those judges of whom England can justly boast, one of those judges whose pride it is that they deal with every man alike, one of those judges who never bow down before, or carry favour from, such as sit in high places, one of those judges who constantly insist both in precept and in practice, that all men are equal before the law when one of these modern Gargoluses states deliberately that gross and corrupt perjury has been committed on the side of the other during the progress of an important trial at which he presides, the country should be, as most probably it is, agitated at the information. And when this same great and good and far-reaching and independent and just and impartial judge intimates without a shadow of a doubt upon which side he fancied this gross perjury has been committed, the country should rouse itself, and begin to think about punishing such a gross and heinous offence against public morality. Perjury, or should be one of the most villainous crimes that can be committed by man. It stands, second only to murder—in its effect, second only to the effect that it has on the minds of all men. Perjury is a thousand times worse than any of our ordinary and everyday vices, which are wicked enough, but which may by comparison be described as amiable. The perpetrator of them is often the greatest sufferer about them there is in the criminal calendar. Baron Huddleston is not the only judge who has had to declare that perjury of the most unflinching nature has been committed before him. He is not the only judge who has had to indicate to a jury upon which side the perjury has been committed. Theory and practice seem to be in most deliberate conflict with regard to this offence—an offence which should be, which is supposed to be, the rarest discoverable, which is so common that it is the words of an eminent lawyer spoken only recently, it is when people are

charged with it next to impossible to secure a conviction. Instead of perjury being a crime the discovery of which will damn him who perpetrates himself for ever, in this world as well as in the next, it is a mere trifle—a thing which may be obtained by the payment of a set price or by the mere pressure of private friendship. No wonder that within the past few years the reputation of certain counsel have been made simply because some of them devote themselves to vilifying all the opposition's witnesses as well as the opposition itself, and to assuming that perjury is even the dominant intention; while others have a trick of frightening both the opposition and the opposition's witnesses, and while they are thus frightened of obtaining something like the truth and nothing but the truth from them.

It is not for us to say upon which side perjury was committed in the long-drawn-out and unending trial. A British judge has summed up, and a British jury has spoken. Besides this the public has the ability, or at all events the opportunity, of deciding for itself where the perjury began and where it ended. We are satisfied to know the Belt case has shown us what has for long been suspected, what has been said everywhere except in print, that perjury is the cheapest commodity obtainable within a British law-court. It must not be supposed that the perjury in the Belt case was in any way singular. We have only to look round us to find that what has been offered us during the past few weeks to find plenty of cases which prove the prevalence of perjury, which also prove how lightly the offence is regarded by those who should be the first to punish, as well as the most severe when punishing it. Quite recently a conviction was secured against an organised gang of false-swearers—a gang who got their living by subornation, a gang the chiefs of which were prepared to produce witnesses in support of their clients' side, no matter what the peculiarities of the evidence required—no matter whether it had to be invented or merely worked up and intensified so as to suit a specific purpose. For years it has been well known in the lower strata of society that at a price, any testimony could be obtained—was, in fact, to be bought almost in market overt. At last justice, or what is known as justice overtook these monsters, who, if there is anything in teaching, both inspired and otherwise, could not have been too terribly punished as soon as their guilt was settled satisfactorily upon them.

Well, these notorious offenders in the Belt case were tried and found guilty, the result being that the sentences passed upon them were infinitely less than if they had been ignorant and poverty-stricken thieves, the proceeds of whose thefts would not have amounted to half-a-sovereign. Often men have received, and often they will again receive, for stealing a pocket-handkerchief or some such trifling article, far heavier sentences than were passed upon these gross and infamous perjurers. Much about the same time a man was found guilty of perjury in the lower strata of society, and, in fact, to be bought almost in market overt. At last justice, or what is known as justice overtook these monsters, who, if there is anything in teaching, both inspired and otherwise, could not have been too terribly punished as soon as their guilt was settled satisfactorily upon them.

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Perjury is not confined to the evidence systematically arranged, or otherwise, of witnesses. It may be said to pervade her Majesty's inferior and superior courts of justice, and to have its effect upon every department of them. Let us imagine that a judge who has sworn to be just and impartial forgets his oath and the duties of his office, and proceeds to act entirely upon one side and as though he were a paid advocate. Of course we are now assuming such a state of things; we have hardly the effrontery to say it is existent. If it were, public opinion, as represented by a powerful and a determined Press, which never hesitates to put down wrong, which is never afraid to speak out, headless alike of power or party, or for the matter of that, of actions at law, would at once denounce, and consequently suppress, such an infraction. Jeffreys, we are told, or anybody like Jeffreys, is impossible nowadays, because of the freedom of speech which would at once exterminate him—freedom of speech which is represented in its freest, and easiest manner, by the Press of England. Still, let us, for the sake of assuming it, assume that there is a judge upon the bench who, forgetful of his duties there, sums up and directs a jury without fully considering the balance of evidence, without fully dwelling upon the rights of the side which does not offer itself to his favouring notice. Now, despite the supposed readiness of the Press to seize upon and denounce such an offender—and the Press certainly has done so—suppose that the judge, who is a person who believes that judges could be found who, not once or twice or a dozen times during the course of their career, have pointed out to the jury all the salient and, we may well say, winning features of one side, and signally omitted to point out the similar features of the other. Judges, after all, are only human, and it is but natural for them to have their sympathies and to allow these sympathies to weigh with them while addressing a jury. But, allow for all this, something more than mere passing feeling, the feeling which makes every spectator of a contest who is not personally interested in it take one side or the other, must be about when a judge deliberately excludes or disparages certain evidence from his summing-up, and lays undue weight upon certain other evidence which is daily in opposition to it. Also some powerful lever must be at work when a judge is not content with laying the facts before the jury and expounding the law upon these facts to them, but when he tells them deliberately that he will recommend them to disregard evidence given in, admittedly the best of faith, and given, too, by witnesses of the highest standing and hitherto of the most undoubted integrity. The Belt case is fresh in all men's minds now, but we are not pointing to the Belt case or to any particular case when we say this. We wish it were possible to point to any one case as singular in this respect, because then the much-talked-about storm of indignation might arise, and we might have an alteration in the future. We have many a case of this kind in our minds, and we have many a case of this kind in our eyes as we write, and we are therefore bound to suppose that it is every judge's right to play the part of advocate when he so likes, and to do more for plaintiff or defendant, as the case may be, than has been done by either plaintiff's or defendant's own well-learned counsel. In the face of this, the nation goes on talking of the fairness of trial by jury, which is, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, not trial by jury at all, and serving about the purity and impartiality and fairness of our judges. If it is not right that judges shall have this vast, this supreme power—this power which exceeds the power possessed by anybody else in the State—then let us say so, and have the necessary change made. If it is right, let us say so also, and be satisfied with what goes on so constantly. But don't let us set fiction and fact so diametrically opposite one another as we are in the habit of doing under existent circumstances.

OUR SHANGHAI CORRESPONDENCE.

TSO JOONG DANG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—AW.—We were lately favoured by His Satanic Majesty, oh dear! oh no! what am I thinking of? His Excellency, of course, Tso Tsung Tang, the somewhat well-known Celestial warrior of the North-West, and now the Viceroy of the Liang Kiang (i.e. Viceroy of the Provinces of Kiang Si and Kiang Su) with a visit. He came here on a tour of inspection. Faw the Great Viceroy's reception a mat shed which was erected on the French Bund and by way of elaborate decoration a mixed lot of papah lanterns were hung all about it, and the immediate vicinity. All colours of the rainbow were to be seen on the interior of this mat shed. All the arrangements were of the crudest kind imaginable; and to complete the medley, as soon as the Viceroy's fleet (I beg every other fleet's pardon for using this term) have in sight the local Yamen wunnahs set to work to lay down pieces of filthy and grossly dilapidated matting inside the shed. A tremendous crowd assembled to witness Tso's landing; the people were packed like herrings in a barrel all avah the French Bund and potted. The Viceroy was accompanied by what I suppose might be termed a *flotilla*. Weally I nevah, no nevah, did I evah, see such a motley crowd of steamers any where; they were of all shapes, sizes and colours; and reflected the greatest discredit on the naval officer (?) in command. Tso himself, was on board the old "Elfin" which was seized by the Chinese from a British subject years ago; and another remarkable craft was the old "Pluto" also confiscated property. The old warrior had a nice little bit at the *fourteen barbarians* no doubt, in his opinion, by coming up to a great-foreign settlement holding the "Elfin" and "Pluto" in his hand, as it were—oh! ye of little mind; if you only knew, my dear old chap Tso, how the foreign devils sneered at you and all connected with you, I guess you'd wailah you were in Skobeleff's arms again in the well known (to you) locality of Kuludga. Weally Tso, you must try to come up in bettah form next time; if you don't I shall not countenance you in any way whatever; certainly not, exactly so.

Hal! hal! capital joke upon my honour it was to see the wooden staging leading on to a pontoon give way and about 100 souls fall into the water. Some foreign boys were amongst the number and a French policeman; hal! hal! they all got such a ducking and many of them swore they would not 'do' so again.

When the weather had cleared old foggy entailed the mat shed the crowd, in their anxiety to catch a glimpse of him, broke the structure considerably and I feared at one time that a spar might fall on the dear old fellow's head, however, he escaped O. K. and completed the inspection most conscientiously in the brief space of eight and forty hours!

To show his utter contempt for my nerves this terrible old warrior chose five a.m. as his hour for departure amidst the roar of multitudinous cannon. Almost the whole community was disturbed and my first thoughts on waking was that the English must be laying the Eastern Extension's land end cable by force of arms; but I was to a certain extent pleased to find instead that the arch-obstructionist to foreign innovations, and particularly versus electric light, was wending his way down the river. The departure of this old stick-in-the-mud was twofold a jolly good-widdance of vewy bad wubbish.

If this old mandarin had only come heath with a fleet you might call so so I would have written differently of him, but as he has acted so wretchedly utah, why it's just *tit for tat*. I hope you are not weary, my dear friend; my next shall be brief and by way of an enticement I shall give you some news about the ladies of Shanghai.

I am, Yours indignantly, U. U.

Shanghai, March 13th, 1883.

P.S.—Aw!—Just another word please; before Tso made such a horrible wuh heath, through the Taotai, about the electric light, I had made up my mind to remembrance him in my old age with a few electric; but now I won't even, though they are only worth half of what I paid for them months ago!

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & CO.'S RECORDS).

Barometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.
30.00	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0
30.00	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0
30.00	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0
30.00	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0
30.00	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0

TO-DAY.

Barometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.
30.00	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0
30.00	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0
30.00	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0
30.00	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0
30.00	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

Barometer	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	Force of Wind	Direction of Sea	Force of Sea	Direction of Current	Force of Current
30.00	66.0	SE	3	SE	3	SE	3
30.00	66.0	SE	3	SE	3	SE	3
30.00	66.0	SE	3	SE	3	SE	3
30.00	66.0	SE	3	SE	3	SE	3
30.00	66.0	SE	3	SE	3	SE	3

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths. In the open air at shaded place, in the shade of the wind. Force of Wind, 0 calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 3 to 4 moderate breeze, 4 to 6 fresh breeze, 6 to 8 strong breeze, 8 to 10 storm, 10 to 12 violent storm, 12 to 14 hurricane, 14 to 16 typhoon, 16 to 18 cyclone, 18 to 20 hurricane, 20 to 22 typhoon, 22 to 24 cyclone, 24 to 26 hurricane, 26 to 28 typhoon, 28 to 30 cyclone, 30 to 32 hurricane, 32 to 34 typhoon, 34 to 36 cyclone, 36 to 38 hurricane, 38 to 40 typhoon, 40 to 42 cyclone, 42 to 44 hurricane, 44 to 46 typhoon, 46 to 48 cyclone, 48 to 50 hurricane, 50 to 52 typhoon, 52 to 54 cyclone, 54 to 56 hurricane, 56 to 58 typhoon, 58 to 60 cyclone, 60 to 62 hurricane, 62 to 64 typhoon, 64 to 66 cyclone, 66 to 68 hurricane, 68 to 70 typhoon, 70 to 72 cyclone, 72 to 74 hurricane, 74 to 76 typhoon, 76 to 78 cyclone, 78 to 80 hurricane, 80 to 82 typhoon, 82 to 84 cyclone, 84 to 86 hurricane, 86 to 88 typhoon, 88 to 90 cyclone, 90 to 92 hurricane, 92 to 94 typhoon, 94 to 96 cyclone, 96 to 98 hurricane, 98 to 100 typhoon, 100 to 102 cyclone, 102 to 104 hurricane, 104 to 106 typhoon, 106 to 108 cyclone, 108 to 110 hurricane, 110 to 112 typhoon, 112 to 114 cyclone, 114 to 116 hurricane, 116 to 118 typhoon, 118 to 120 cyclone, 120 to 122 hurricane, 122 to 124 typhoon, 124 to 126 cyclone, 126 to 128 hurricane, 128 to 130 typhoon, 130 to 132 cyclone, 132 to 134 hurricane, 134 to 136 typhoon, 136 to 138 cyclone, 138 to 140 hurricane, 140 to 142 typhoon, 142 to 144 cyclone, 144 to 146 hurricane, 146 to 148 typhoon, 148 to 150 cyclone, 150 to 152 hurricane, 152 to 154 typhoon, 154 to 156 cyclone, 156 to 158 hurricane, 158 to 160 typhoon, 160 to 162 cyclone, 162 to 164 hurricane, 164 to 166 typhoon, 166 to 168 cyclone, 168 to 170 hurricane, 170 to 172 typhoon, 172 to 174 cyclone, 174 to 176 hurricane, 176 to 178 typhoon, 178 to 180 cyclone, 180 to 182 hurricane, 182 to 184 typhoon, 184 to 186 cyclone, 186 to 188 hurricane, 188 to 190 typhoon, 190 to 192 cyclone, 192 to 194 hurricane, 194 to 196 typhoon, 196 to 198 cyclone, 198 to 200 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